

Mines and Prospects--Furnaces and Mills

SILVER PRODUCT UNITED STATES

White Metal Figures for Last Year.

Preliminary Estimate of the Director of the Mint.

Distribution of This Product Among Different Classes of Ore Deposits Shown by Expert.

A preliminary estimate by the director of the mint places the production of silver in the United States during 1934 at 53,605,000 fine ounces. Mr. Waldemar Lindgren of the United States geological survey has written a paper in which he shows the approximate distribution of this product among the different classes of ore deposits.

The different classes of ore to which the production can be traced are as follows: Silver derived from placers; silver derived from dry or quartzose ores; silver derived from copper ores, and silver derived from lead ores.

Placer Gold Contains Silver.

It is well known that all placer gold contains a small amount of silver. The amount derived from this source is very slight and may be estimated at 6,000 ounces in 1934, of which by far the larger part is divided between Alaska and California. Arizona is believed to have contributed about 30,000 ounces. A large portion of this silver is never separated from the gold in which it occurs.

Quartz Veins Divided.

According to their age the quartz veins may be subdivided into three groups, the pre-Cambrian, Mesozoic and Tertiary. The pre-Cambrian quartz veins of the Appalachian States yield principally silver, but also a small amount of gold. There are about 2,000 ounces. There are a number of veins in South Dakota and Wyoming which probably produce a notable amount in the celebrated Homestake mine, in the Black Hills, to which approximately 4,000 ounces should be credited.

In Mesozoic Veins.

A strongly developed belt of quartz veins of late Mesozoic age extends through California, Oregon, Idaho and Alaska. There are probably veins of the same age and character in Montana and Arizona. The total amount of silver derived from the Mesozoic belt of gold-quartz veins in 1934 was about 800,000 ounces. Of this Alaska contributed about 150,000 ounces, California, 120,000 ounces and Oregon 130,000 ounces, while the other States mentioned supplied smaller amounts from this source.

Tertiary Quartz Veins.

The total amount of silver derived from the Tertiary gold-quartz veins and allied deposits in 1934 would be approximately 11,000,000 ounces. The production was divided chiefly between Colorado, Nevada and Montana. Colorado is believed to have produced about 1,500,000 ounces of silver from this class of deposits, but the statistics do not permit an accurate estimate of the amount. California added 200,000 ounces, derived from gold-silver veins in the belt at the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada. Nevada, principally derived from the San Juan country and the Gilpin district, but with scattered additions from many other sources.

What Idaho Yielded.

Idaho yielded 700,000 ounces, approximately, from the gold-silver veins in Owyhee county, and a small amount from deposits in the central part of the State, notably in Custer county. Owing to the difficulty of classifying the veins in that State, the amount contributed by Montana is doubtful. At any rate, it is not likely to exceed 1,000,000 ounces. Practically the whole of the silver production of Nevada, 4,500,000 ounces, belongs under this heading, as the amount of silver-lead ores now mined in that State is very small indeed.

Utah Product From Dry Ores.

Utah produced 300,000 ounces from dry ores. The siliceous ores of South Dakota contain considerable more silver than those of the principal silver-producing States. The Homestake mine in the same State. From this source 138,000 ounces were added. It is a fact, which is perhaps scarcely realized, that one-third of the production of silver in the United States is derived as a by-product from the smelting of copper ores, the largest of which do not contain enough silver to be classed as paying silver ores.

From Copper Ores.

It is estimated that 18,000,000 ounces of silver were obtained in 1934 from the copper ores of the United States. By far the largest amount was supplied by Montana, and nearly the whole of this was derived from the Butte copper ores, which occur in fissure veins and in widely distributed copper speckled in Arizona usually carries very little silver. From the ores of the United Verde and other smaller sources, however, a total of 1,300,000 ounces was obtained for Arizona. The amount of silver yielded by the copper deposits of California is estimated at 600,000 ounces. In a preliminary way Colorado has been credited with 1,500,000 ounces derived from copper ores.

Utah Next to Montana.

Utah is next to Montana in the production of silver from copper ores. Most of the amount, which is estimated to be 4,000,000 ounces, came from the smelting of copper ores from Bingham, Salt Lake county, but a large amount was derived from the old mining district of Tintic, Juab county. New Mexico and Washington added smaller amounts of copper ores, which, however, together did not yield more than 155,000 ounces.

Utah-Idaho Lead Ores.

Silver is usually most intimately connected with lead, so that it will not come as a surprise to learn that nearly one-half of the total output of silver is de-

TEA

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Big Purchase of Bullfrog Property

Interest in Mining Situation in Nevada Seems Not to Lessen With Approach of Summer.

BY STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., June 4.—Another big purchase of Bullfrog property is announced, adding to the already long list of deals, showing the confidence that capital reposes in that new but rich district. C. E. Knox, president of the Montana-Tonopah mine, and Don B. Gills have purchased of E. A. Montgomery three claims and a fraction, joining Shoshone claim No. 3. The price paid is said to be \$250,000.

This property is composed of the Green Horn fraction, Providence, Oro Grande and Good Hope, which were located the first of the year by Messrs. Norris, Johnson, Swain, Bevis, Clayton, Turpin and Franz.

It is announced in connection with the acquisition of these claims that the great Shoshone ledge can be traced across their ground.

There is a strong unanimity of opinion that the Bullfrog district is destined to become the banner camp of Nevada. The property is expected to assume untold values, are bound to make the district a whole. People arriving from Rhyolite daily tell of the enormous amount of work that is being done on all sides.

Beside the dumps of the great Florence mine are stacks and hundreds of sacks of rich ore awaiting shipment. This is one of the most encouraging and fascinating sights to be seen around Goldfield this week. The repairs to the hoisting apparatus necessitating a temporary closing down being about completed.

The hoisting machinery for the Jumbo mine has reached that property, and Goldfield is rejoicing at the prospect of the magnified mine resuming operations. It was from the Zion lease on the Jumbo that some of the richest ore in the district was extracted. For some time, however, the mine has been idle on account of litigation.

Lessees in Goldfield properties are prospering to an extent heretofore unknown. Many of the strongest companies are blocking their ground and putting the property in connection with their own active individual development work. Almost daily reports come from these leases of an encouraging and rapidly growing list of ore shipments.

William H. Wells of Philadelphia, president of the Nevada-Tonopah mine, is in Goldfield on business connected with his various mining interests. Mr. Wells will leave for Tule canyon in a day or two to look over the work being done on the Emerald place property, where a large force of men is now employed.

The coroner's jury, impaneled to investigate the killing of Mike Ward by Eugene Harris last Sunday in a saloon near Goldfield, returned a verdict to the effect that Harris inflicted the wound that caused the death with murderous intent. Harris will be moving here tomorrow for hearing Thursday morning before Judge Bell.

It is alleged that bad feeling has existed between the two men for some time, and while fighting Harris stabbed his antagonist through the heart. Both men were miners.

News from Rhyolite has reached Goldfield to the effect that on the Equitable property panings had been made from the ore, and that the results disclosed enormous values, surpassing any heretofore found on the property and equal to almost the greatest showing that has ever been made on the famous Tramp ledge. The exact value of the ore cannot be stated until the assay reports are received. Mr. Griffiths has acquired additional claims joining the Tramp and Phillips & Morris properties.

One of a shipping value is being hauled from the Oddie-Gardner lease on the Kendall property to the Goldfield Reduction company. The value of the ore is said to be \$100,000 per ton, but the Kendall is confidently expected to produce even better values as development work proceeds.

The Sandstrom property is again making a great showing. On lease No. 5, known as the Loftus-Mayne lease, twelve inches of very high grade ore, twelve inches of the ore is a limonite, and displays free gold in generous quantities. This new discovery was made at a depth of thirty feet, and is widely distributed and of great importance to the first strike that set the pace for Goldfield values. Mr. Mayne, who is in Reno, has been informed by wire of his good fortune.

E. W. Griffiths of the D. H. Peery Mines company of Rhyolite has left for that place. Mr. Griffiths says that on all the roads leading into Bullfrog there is a continuous string of great freighters, hauling supplies of all descriptions. One line of lumber freighters was a mile long. The automobiles and stages bring in passengers constantly.

Start With a Dime

and open a savings account with us. Small and large accounts are welcomed at Salt Lake Security and Trust company. Security and Trust building.

derived from lead ores. The three largest producers are Colorado, Utah and Idaho. The first two yielding each about 5,000,000 ounces, while 6,000,000 ounces were derived from Idaho. In Colorado the greater part of the production still comes from Leadville. Much of the remaining amount is supplied by Aspen, the mines of which do not, however, produce nearly as much as in former years. Various counties in the San Juan region contribute the rest of Colorado's quota.

In Park City District.

The principal source of silver-lead ores in Utah is the Park City district in Summit county. A smaller part of the lead ores is derived from the Tintic veins, in Juab county. The silver-lead ores in Idaho are derived from two widely distributed regions. The first and more important is the Coeur d'Alene district, the ores of which carry galena and zinc, with a relatively small amount of silver.

Wood River District.

A somewhat different class of deposits, which consist of veins containing galena and tetrahedrite, or gray copper, and which are very rich in silver, occur in Blaine county, in the central part of Idaho, a region usually known as the Wood River district. The production of silver from lead-silver ores in Montana amounted to 450,000 ounces. Arizona, California, Washington and New Mexico produce small amounts of ores of this kind, but in no case does the production exceed 200,000 ounces. The argentiferous lead ores are believed to have contributed a total of 2,500,000 ounces of silver during the past year.

Market Price of Silver.

The market price of silver has gradually increased during the year from 57 cents an ounce in January to 61 cents in December, 1934. Mr. Lindgren's paper will be found in the survey's bulletin No. 293, which is entitled "Contributions to Economic Geology, 1934." It is published for gratuity.

JUST COVERED WITH GOLD

Wonderful Strike Near Spring Valley.

Ore That Runs as High as Ten Thousand Dollars Per Ton.

Vein Only Three Feet Below the Surface Ledge Broadens Out Three Feet Down.

Special to The Tribune.

LOVELOCK, Nev., June 4.—Great excitement prevails here over a big strike which has just been made. The ore assays \$1000 to \$1500 in a vein four feet thick, located only three feet below the surface. The property is located on the edge of Spring valley, twenty miles east of Lovelock.

Find a Rich One.

F. V. Hagan and J. P. Pike, two Colorado inspectors, found a ledge of free-milling gold ore assaying \$1000 to \$1500 with a surface ledge sixteen inches wide. Three feet down it broadens out to a width of four feet. Values of clear ore are estimated at \$1000 per ton. The finders secured nine claims and others are locating all along the divide.

Just Lousy With Gold.

The samples from the strike brought here this afternoon are lousy with gold, equaling in size grains of wheat. Twelve ounces of which would make a pound. The hills are covered with prospectors and others are coming from as far as Tonopah, Winnemucca and the most remote parts of the State.

Options on Claims.

J. P. Fitting, superintendent of the Bonanza King Mining company, and W. C. Netoware, both of Lovelock, secured an option on the nine original claims of the original strike.

ORE FROM THE WYOMING.

Two Loads Have Reached American Fork.

Special to The Tribune.

AMERICAN FORK, Utah, June 4.—Two loads of ore came down yesterday from the Wyoming mine in American Fork canyon. This is the first ore to be brought down this year, the strike having occurred the commencement. The first shipment from this place will consist of about 800 sacks, which is now on the dump and will have to be loaded over the snow. The regular shipments will not commence until later. According to Mr. Tynes' report, the amount of ore that was shipped last year was duplicated this year, and in all probability surpassed.

The mine is now only operating a force of fourteen men, who have for some time been doing some necessary dead work. The old Milkmaid mine, located in the American Fork canyon has resumed operations. The present big strike in the Tintic mining men, who are operating it on a lease.

Mark E. Pezzant and George Pulley, prominent mining men of this place, left here this morning for the Copper King mine in American Fork canyon. They are on a tour of inspection.

Thomas E. Steele and John Chadwick of this place leave here tomorrow morning for American Fork canyon, where they will look over the lead prospects, which are located in the canyon head.

Charles D. Hanks of this place, who is operating the Signet mine in the canyon, gave a complete account of the mine, and is feeling enthusiastic about the mine, and is feeling enthusiastic about the mine, and is feeling enthusiastic about the mine.

The first shipment of ore from the Gold Blossom mine in the North Tintic district, which will be shipped in the course of a few days. This property is owned by local parties.

Harry Kruse, foreman of the Bog mine, located in the head of the canyon, today with ore samples from that property, for a thorough test as to the values it contains.

Several parties left here this morning for a short trip into the canyon for the purpose of inspecting some of the new-by mine and prospects.

IN POCHE COUNTRY.

Shipments From the Several Properties on a Large Scale.

Special to The Tribune.

MODENA, Nev., June 4.—J. W. Christensen of Poché, Nev., expects to ship several carloads of copper ore from the Bristol mine during this month.

The E. & F. company are increasing their working force and are taking out considerable ore from the Ida May.

About 15,000 pounds of copper and lead-silver ore have been recently shipped by the E. & F. mines out of Poché from this point. About 8000 pounds of copper from the old copper mine at Bristol have been freighted here and shipped recently to the smelter.

Page & Canfield are increasing their force of miners in the Bull Valley mine.

E. H. Hackett, superintendent of the Newport and Nevada at Deer Lodge, Nev., is adding two more cyanide plants to the company's mill to treat the tailings. As soon as this is done the mill will start up, which will probably be in about ten days, and the working force will be materially increased.

Z. Drake is taking out considerable ore from his claims at Pike's diggings, which he expects to ship to the Newport and Nevada mills for treatment.

Issue U. S. Mining Is Underwritten

It Will Be Offered to Stockholders at Par, Twenty-five Dollars Per Share.

Special to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., June 4.—It is stated here that the 1,000,000 shares of new United States Mining stock to be voted for June 11 will be offered to stockholders at par, \$25 per share, and the issue has been underwritten by the directors, so that any stock not taken will be taken by the directors. This will give the company \$25,000,000 new working capital with which to produce and market the ore that will come on the market late in the fall or early winter. The refining business is expected to show its proposition of earnings on the new stock.

CEMENT INDUSTRY.

Phenomenally Rapid Growth Shown in Government Report.

Mr. Edwin C. Eckel of the United States geological survey has just completed a report on the cement materials and industry of the United States. In view of the phenomenally rapid growth of the cement industry within recent years, the publication of this report is exceptionally timely. In collecting data for it, Mr. Eckel visited every district in which cement is produced and examined nearly every plant in operation. Information relating to undeveloped deposits of cement materials was obtained by personal examination and from the published and unpublished work of other geologists. The discussion is in four parts, the first relating to the materials and manufacture of Portland cement, the second to Portland cement resources of the United States, the third to natural cement resources of the United States and the fourth to the materials and manufacture of Puzzolan or slag cement.

What the Product Is.

Few people realize how manifold are the uses of cement. In the importance of cement in modern civilization it is surpassed only by iron and steel. It is used in the construction of bridges, dams, piers, harbors, and in the manufacture of all kinds of building materials. In 1933 the total production of Portland cement in the United States was 25,500,000 barrels, valued at \$25,500,000. In 1934 it was 27,000,000 barrels, valued at \$27,000,000.

Mr. Eckel's report has been prepared in order to give information on the cement materials and industry of the United States to two classes of persons. First, owners of lands on which marl, limestone or clay deposits are found often inquire whether the material is suitable for Portland cement manufacture.

What Is Necessary.

In response to such questions Mr. Eckel has attempted to describe the chemical and physical properties which a Portland cement material must have, and also to show that the value of cement material depends almost entirely upon location with respect to fuel supply, transportation, and the availability of cement materials. In the cement industry often inquire concerning the localities in some given State where cement materials are found. Mr. Eckel's report will probably be found and desire information in advance of actual testing concerning the physical and chemical characteristics of the materials. That portion of the report which deals with the cement resources of the separate States is designed to furnish information on this subject. The report is intended to be primarily a discussion of cement materials, not a manual of cement manufacture or a book of cement tests. It is a sketch of the processes of Portland cement manufacture is presented in order to make the subject clear to the great number of persons who are interested in the condition and growth of this important industry.

One Matter of Regret.

It is a matter of regret that no single book has been published which adequately summarizes the conditions of the modern cement industry in America. In the present bulletin consideration of the technical and financial features of the lime and cement industries has been subsidiary to the discussion of the geology and of the distribution of the raw materials. This report, which is listed as Bulletin No. 345 of the United States geological survey, is issued for gratuitous distribution.

SATISFIED WITH SHOWING.

Syndicate Investigates Some Properties About Sprucemont, Nev.

Manager George L. Moate of the Latham Mining and Smelting company's properties at Sprucemont, Nev., returned last night from a week's stay at the camp, during which he had been in the company of E. O. Black of Dayton, O., who represents a syndicate that is seeking investment in that region. Mr. Moate is highly satisfied with the showing he found at the Latham, saying that it was beyond his expectations, and that the region is a fine copper country. The syndicate is headed by Mr. Moate, who is an expert, pushing his development work vigorously. Reports the opening of a new vein in the district, and the level assays from which show average values of 16 per cent copper, 16 ounces silver and 22 per cent lead.

TESTING DRY PROCESS.

Plant to Treat Ores May Be Installed at Arizona Mine.

To determine the result of tests conducted by the National Pneumatic Concentrating process, the U. S. Simpson at Boston is here conducting a series of tests on the properties of the Fortuna Gold and Copper Mining company, whose holdings are out of Phoenix. The tests are being conducted at a small plant at the mine, which is a goodly tonnage now awaits shipment, carry high values, nothing less than an average value of \$100 per ton has been obtained. The scarcity of a dry process, should the "Simpson" process of concentration prove satisfactory as expected, the installation of a plant for treatment on a large scale will follow without delay.

Cuban Diarrhoea.

U. S. soldiers who served in Cuba during the Spanish war know what this disease is, and that ordinary remedies have little more effect than so much water. Cuban diarrhoea is almost as severe and dangerous as a mild attack of cholera. There is one remedy, however, that can always be depended upon, as will be seen by the following certificate from Mrs. Minnie Jacobs of Houston, Texas: "I hereby certify that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured my husband of a severe attack of Cuban diarrhoea, which he brought home from Cuba. We had several doctors, but they did him no good. One bottle of this remedy cured him, and our neighbors will testify. I thank God for so valuable a medicine." For sale by all leading druggists.

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P. S.—Three Crown Coffee will be put up in one-pound sealed cans only.

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SALE OF COUNTY PROPERTY.

Notice—Acting under authority conferred by the Board of County Commissioners of Salt Lake county, Utah, and in accordance with the provisions of subdivision 35, Section 31, Revised Statutes of Utah, 1895, the undersigned hereby gives notice that at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 10th day of July, 1935, from the front steps of the west door of the Joint City and County building, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake county, Utah, there will be offered for sale at public auction the following described real estate belonging to said Salt Lake county, the same being no longer required for public use.

Commencing at the southwest corner of Lot 2, Block 57, Plat A, Salt Lake City survey, and running thence north 15 feet, thence east 12 feet, thence south 15 feet, thence west 12 feet to the place of beginning.

Said county reserves the right to reject any and all bids for said property. Terms of sale, cash. Two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) per acre, and the remainder within thirty days of the confirmation of sale by the Board of County Commissioners. By order of the Board of Commissioners of Salt Lake county.

(Signed) J. U. ELDREDGE, JR., County Clerk.

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 29, 1935.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a special stockholders' meeting of the Raymond-Illinois Mining company, a corporation, will be held on the 25th day of June, 1935, at 2 p. m., at its office in the Hawkins block, No. 216 South Main street, Salt Lake City, Utah, for the purpose of considering the question of adopting or rejecting the following amendments to its articles of incorporation. Article V to be amended to read as follows:

The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be \$500,000.00, which shall be divided into 50,000 shares of the par value of \$10.00 each. Two hundred fifty thousand shares shall be allotted to the said Raymond-Illinois Mining company, or its nominee or nominees, and one hundred and fifty thousand shares thereof shall be allotted to the said Illinois Mining and Milling company, or its nominee or nominees, and thirty-five thousand shares shall remain in the treasury of said company and shall be disposed of from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proceeds derived from such disposition shall be used for development purposes.

ASSESSMENT NO. 6.

The Perdue-Surprise Gold Mining Company, a corporation, principal place of business Salt Lake City, Utah, with a branch office at Marysville, Utah, Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the Perdue-Surprise Gold Mining Company, held on the 25th day of May, 1935, an assessment of one-half cent per share was levied on the capital stock of the corporation, payable on the 1st day of June, 1935, to Max Krolok, secretary of said corporation, at the branch of said corporation, Marysville, Utah.

Any stock on which this assessment may remain unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1935, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 25th day of July, 1935, at 2 o'clock p. m., to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with the cost of advertising and expense of sale.

Location of office No. 508 Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. Secretary's office at branch office in Marysville, Utah.

Attest: MAX KROLOK, Secretary.

Bel. 'phone 3600. Ind. 'phone 285.

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